

# AFLOWLIB.ORG: a distributed materials properties repository from high-throughput *ab initio* calculations

Stefano Curtarolo<sup>a,b,c,\*</sup>, Wahyu Setyawan<sup>a,†</sup>, Shidong Wang<sup>a</sup>, Junkai Xue<sup>a</sup>, Kesong Yang<sup>a</sup>, Richard H. Taylor<sup>a</sup>, Gus L. W. Hart<sup>d</sup>, Stefano Sanvito<sup>e</sup>, Marco Buongiorno Nardelli<sup>f,c,‡</sup>, Natalio Mingo<sup>g</sup>, Ohad Levy<sup>h</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Mechanical Engineering and Materials Science, Duke University, Durham, NC 27708

<sup>b</sup> Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham, NC 27708

<sup>c</sup> Computer Science and Mathematics Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN 37831

<sup>d</sup> Department of Physics and Astronomy, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602

<sup>e</sup> School of Physics and CRANN, Trinity College, Dublin 2, Ireland

<sup>f</sup> Department of Physics, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695

<sup>g</sup> LITEN, CEA-Grenoble, 17 rue des Martyrs, 38054 Grenoble Cedex 9, France

<sup>h</sup> Department of Physics, NRCN, P.O. Box 9001, Beer-Sheva, 84190, Israel

<sup>†</sup> Present address: Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, WA 99354.

<sup>‡</sup> Present address: Department of Physics and Department of Chemistry, University of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203.

\* Corresponding author email: stefano@duke.edu; tel: +1 919 660 5506; fax: +1 919 660 8963

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## Abstract

Empirical databases of crystal structures and thermodynamic properties are fundamental tools for materials research. Recent rapid proliferation of computational data on materials properties presents the possibility to complement and extend the databases where the experimental data is lacking or difficult to obtain. Enhanced repositories that integrate both computational and empirical approaches open novel opportunities for structure discovery and optimization, including uncovering of unsuspected compounds, metastable structures and correlations between various characteristics. The practical realization of these opportunities depends on a systematic compilation and classification of the generated data in addition to an accessible interface for the materials science community. In this paper we present an extensive repository, *aflowlib.org*, comprising phase-diagrams, electronic structure and magnetic properties, generated by the high-throughput framework AFLOW. This continuously updated compilation currently contains over 150,000 thermodynamic entries for alloys, covering the entire composition range of more than 650 binary systems, 13,000 electronic structures analyses of inorganic compounds, and 50,000 entries for novel potential magnetic and spintronics systems. The repository is available for the scientific community on the website of the materials research consortium, *aflowlib.org*.

**Keywords:** High-throughput, Combinatorial Materials Science, Ab initio, AFLOW, Materials Genome Initiative

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## 1. Introduction

The development of new materials is a difficult enterprise because of the vast number of possible combinations of elements and crystal structures. In developing a new material, or improving one already in use,

the materials scientist usually relies on the huge body of empirical information on crystal structures and materials properties compiled into various databases. Among the most widely used databases of inorganic materials are those of metals, intermetallics and minerals crystal structures: CRYSTMET [1], ICSD [2], Pearson's Crystal

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<b>14. ABSTRACT</b> <p><b>Empirical databases of crystal structures and thermodynamic properties are fundamental tools for materials research. Recent rapid proliferation of computational data on materials properties presents the possibility to complement and extend the databases where the experimental data is lacking or difficult to obtain. Enhanced repositories that integrate both computational and empirical approaches open novel opportunities for structure discovery and optimization including uncovering of unsuspected compounds, metastable structures and correlations between various characteristics. The practical realization of these opportunities depends on a systematic compilation and classification of the generated data in addition to an accessible interface for the materials science community. In this paper we present an extensive repository, aflowlib.org, comprising phase-diagrams, electronic structure and magnetic properties, generated by the high-throughput framework AFLOW. This continuously updated compilation currently contains over 150,000 thermodynamic entries for alloys, covering the entire composition range of more than 650 binary systems 13,000 electronic structures analyses of inorganic compounds, and 50,000 entries for novel potential magnetic and spintronics systems. The repository is available for the scientific community on the website of the materials research consortium, aflowlib.org.</b></p>								
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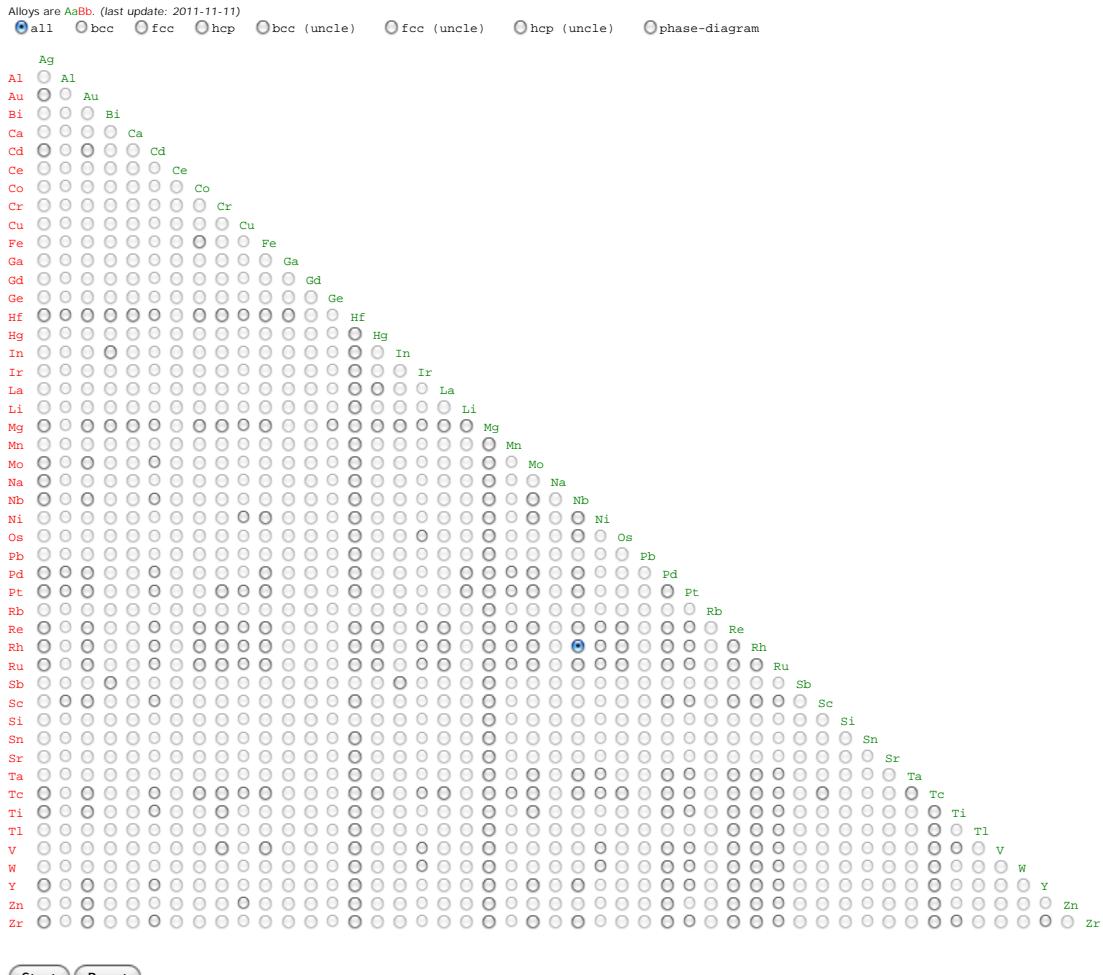


Figure 1: Input interface of the [aflowlib.org](http://aflowlib.org) alloy library of binary systems.

Data [3], Pauling File Inorganic Materials Database [4] and binary alloy phase diagrams [5, 6]. These empirical databases are understandably incomplete, not only due to the vast combination space (most of which has not been explored [7]), but also since experimentation in many cases is difficult, requiring high temperatures and/or pressures, very long equilibration processes, or materials that are hazardous, highly reactive, poisonous or radioactive. Computational compilation of materials properties is more feasible, and will lead to much more complete repositories.

The dramatic advances made over the last half century in calculating material properties quickly and accurately, based on quantum-mechanical approaches, have spawned the new discipline of computational materials science. They make it possible to create computationally-derived repositories, that significantly complement existing empirical data, and use them for

rational material design. Generating such repositories requires efficient screening of large sets of structures with many different combinations of elements and compositions in a *high-throughput* (HT) fashion.

In this paper we describe [aflowlib.org](http://aflowlib.org), a library of databases of material properties generated using the HT framework AFLOW [8], that may be mined *a posteriori* for various, *a priori* unanticipated, applications. It currently includes repositories of

- i. phase-diagrams, free energies, stable and metastable structures of binary alloy systems (*Binary Alloy Project*, Section 2) ,
- ii. electronic structure of inorganic compounds (*Electronic Structure Database*, Section 3) and
- iii. electronic and magnetic properties of alloys (*Magnetic Database*, Section 5).

The databases are undergoing continuous development and extension. They are accessible on our website,

```

# -----
NbRh/292
# Structure PRE -----
Nb_svRh_pv.292
-66.076200
 3.999800000000000 0.000000000000000 0.000000000000000
 0.000000000000000 3.999800000000000 0.000000000000000
 0.000000000000000 0.000000000000000 5.065400000000000
2 2 Direct(4) [A2B2]
 0.250000000000000 0.250000000000000 0.234200000000000 Nb
 0.750000000000000 0.750000000000000 0.765800000000000 Nb
 0.250000000000000 0.750000000000000 0.000000000000000 Rh
 0.750000000000000 0.250000000000000 0.000000000000000 Rh
# Structure POST -----
Nb_svRh_pv.292
0.934225
 4.32163818537409 0.000000000000000 0.000000000000000
 0.000000000000000 4.32163818537409 -0.000000000000000
 0.000000000000000 0.000000000000000 4.15998906360566
2 2 Direct(4) [A2B2]
 0.250000000000000 0.250000000000000 0.49523191611840 Nb
 0.750000000000000 0.750000000000000 0.50476808388160 Nb
 0.250000000000000 0.750000000000000 0.000000000000000 Rh
 0.750000000000000 0.250000000000000 0.000000000000000 Rh
# -----
-0.4337883000000 # Ef/at (VASP)
 0.0000000000000 # Mom/at
15.8374000000000 # Volume/at
 0.5000000000000 # Ca
 0.5000000000000 # Cb
 P4/nmm #129 # space group PRE
 P4/mmm #123 # space group POST XX
# -----

```

Figure 2: Structure data example, pre- and post-relaxation, including the Aflow structure label, unit cell vectors, composition and atom coordinates. In this example NbRh-B10 relaxes to L1<sub>0</sub>.

aflowlib.org.

Other online materials initiatives include the Materials Project, ([materialsproject.org](http://materialsproject.org)) [9], and the Computational Materials Repository (CMR), ([wiki.fysik.dtu.dk/cmr](http://wiki.fysik.dtu.dk/cmr)).

## 2. The Binary Alloy Project

An extensive database of binary phase-diagrams, compounds, and metastable structures (the “binary alloy library” project) was created by using the Aflow framework [8]. The generation of the library required several tens of millions of cpu hours. It currently contains over 150,000 alloy entries spanning the entire composition range of more than 650 binary systems of the transition metals, metals, alkaline earths and alkali metals. Each entry includes the groundstate energy and magnetic moment per atom, the crystal structure space group and prototype or the *Strukturbericht* designation. This alloy database is updated regularly and extended periodically. It may be accessed online at [aflowlib.org](http://aflowlib.org) through the user interface shown in Figure 1.

The interface allows the user to review the following options for each of the binary systems included in the repository:

- **all;** The complete list of structures calculated for the specified system. The original and relaxed

```

CONCENTRATIONS=0.500000
*str= 3 Ef=-0.4338 drf=0.0000 sgr=[ P4/mmm #129] P4/mmm #123] L1_0 PuCu (0.0) Emin-GND
*str= 29 Ef=-0.4338 drf=0.0020 sgr=[ P4/mmm #129] P4/mmm #123]xx z10 PbO/PbS (0.0)
*str= 60 Ef=-0.4332 drf=0.0027 sgr=[ Cmma #65] P4/mmm #123]xx \gammaamma-IrV (0.0)
str= 74 Ef=-0.4278 drf=0.0080 sgr=[ P21/m #11] P21/m #11] 74 (0.0)
str= 122 Ef=-0.4221 drf=0.0382 sgr=[ Dmn #89] Pmma #63] B1c AuB (0.0)
str= 192 Ef=-0.4021 drf=0.0382 sgr=[ Cmma #65] Pmma #63] B23 CrB (0.0)
str= 256 Ef=-0.3976 drf=0.0382 sgr=[ Pmma #62] Pmma #62] B27 BPE (0.0)
str= 17 Ef=-0.3632 drf=0.0726 sgr=[ C2/m #12] C2/m #12] W2 FCC-[A2B2]^{[{1311}]} (0.0)
str= 18 Ef=-0.3632 drf=0.0726 sgr=[ P4/mmm #129] P4/mmm #129] B2 BCC-[A2B2]^{[{1001}]} (0.0)
str= 20 Ef=-0.3446 drf=0.0912 sgr=[ Pmma #59] Pmma #59] MgAgZn2 Y2 FCC-[A2B2]^{[{0111}]} (0.0)
str= 23 Ef=-0.3344 drf=0.1037 sgr=[ I41/amd #141] I41/amd #141] CH 40 NbAs/NbC (0.0)
str= 80 Ef=-0.3338 drf=0.1037 sgr=[ Imma #141] I41/amd #141]XX RH (0.0)
str= 116 Ef=-0.3038 drf=0.1204 sgr=[ Cmma #63] Cmma #63] B18 WC (0.0)
str= 291 Ef=-0.3084 drf=0.1274 sgr=[ P4/mmm #129] P4/mmm #129] B10 PbO/PbS (0.0)
str= 123 Ef=-0.3047 drf=0.1313 sgr=[ C2/m #12] C2/m #12] 123 (0.0)
str= 195 Ef=-0.2558 drf=0.1805 sgr=[ P213 #198] P213 #198] B20 FeSi (0.0)
str= 136 Ef=-0.2491 drf=0.1867 sgr=[ Cm #8] Cm #8] 136 (0.0)
str= 85 Ef=-0.2441 drf=0.1887 sgr=[ Fd-3m #227] Fd-3m #227] B32 Nar1 (0.0)
str= 114 Ef=-0.2383 drf=0.1913 sgr=[ P-6m2 #187] P-6m2 #187] B18 WC (0.0)
str= 116 Ef=-0.2383 drf=0.1975 sgr=[ P-6m2 #187] P-6m2 #187] B18 WC (0.0)
str= 193 Ef=-0.2383 drf=0.2004 sgr=[ Cmma #63] Cmma #63] B33 CrB (0.0)
str= 194 Ef=-0.2383 drf=0.2015 sgr=[ Cmma #63] Cmma #63] T11 (0.0)
str= 64 Ef=-0.2383 drf=0.2021 sgr=[ Pmn #221] Pmn #221] B10 PbO/PbS (0.0)
str= 4 Ef=-0.1929 drf=0.2428 sgr=[ R-3m #166] R-3m #166] L1_1 CuPt (0.0)
str= 220 Ef=-0.1753 drf=0.2605 sgr=[ P63/mmc #194] P63/mmc #194] B8_1 NiMn (0.0)
str= 196 Ef=-0.1388 drf=0.2970 sgr=[ P4/mmm #129] P4/mmm #129] Cdt1 (0.0)
str= 197 Ef=-0.1388 drf=0.2972 sgr=[ P4/mmm #129] P4/mmm #129] Cdt1 (0.0)
str= 14 Ef=-0.1388 drf=0.2993 sgr=[ P4/mmm #129] P4/mmm #129] Z2 FCC-[A2B2]^{[{0011}]} (0.0)
str= 28 Ef=-0.0909 drf=0.3145 sgr=[ R-3m #166] R-3m #166] V2 FCC-[A2B2]^{[{1111}]} (0.0)
str= 221 Ef=-0.0694 drf=0.3668 sgr=[ P63/mmc #194] P63/mmc #194] B8_1 NiMn (0.0)
str= 407 Ef=-0.0546 drf=0.4046 sgr=[ P63/mmc #194] P63/mmc #194] LiB-M32 (0.0)
str= 219 Ef=-0.0546 drf=0.4046 sgr=[ P63/mmc #186] P63/mmc #186] B2 ZnS Murtzite (0.0)
str= 219 Ef=-0.0747 drf=1.1405 sgr=[ P-3m #186] P-3m #186] B3 ZnS zincblende (0.0)
str= 218 Ef=-0.7166 drf=1.1524 sgr=[ P-43m #216] P-43m #216] B3 ZnS zincblende (0.0)

```

Figure 3: Example of a structure list, showing NbRh equiatomic structures calculated by Aflow.

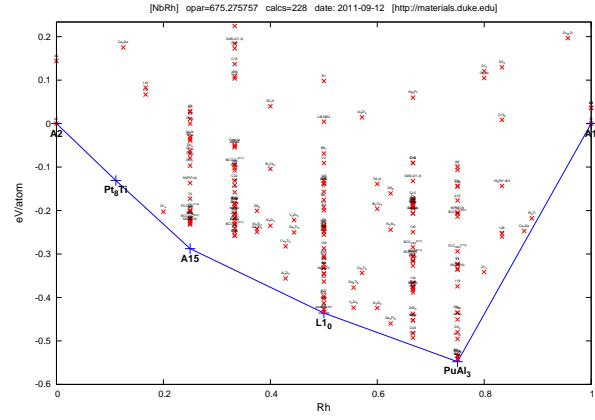


Figure 4: Example of a binary phase diagram, NbRh, generated automatically by Aflow from groundstate energies of over 220 crystal structures.

structure data (including unit cell vectors, atom coordinates, calculated energy, magnetic moment and volume per atom) is provided for each entry, as shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 3 is an example of a list of equiatomic structures calculated for the NbRh binary system, where L1<sub>0</sub> is identified as a groundstate of the system (labeled by Emin-GND). It demonstrates the ability of Aflow to identify relaxation of structures into others, e.g., the second structure listed in Fig. 3 starts as prototype B10 (space group #129) but relaxes into L1<sub>0</sub> (space group #123).

- **bcc, fcc or hcp;** lists of bcc-, fcc- or hcp-based structures calculated for the selected system, respectively. These lattice specific lists are useful for implementing cluster expansion calculations [10].

## CHOOSE DATABASES

AFLOWLib  Structure Properties  Electronic Properties  Thermoelectric Properties  Scintillator Database  Magnetic Properties  Job Status

## SEARCH AFLOWLIB (13,152 COMPOUNDS)

Name or ICSD Number	<input type="text"/>		
Element(s)	[ <input type="text"/> ] &(and),  (or), ~(not), ^xor, m(metal) e.g. ~Si and Al: having Al but not Si		
Species number	<input type="text"/>		
Material Type	<input type="button" value="any type"/>	Lattice System	<input type="button" value="any lattice system"/>
Space Group Number	<input type="text"/>		
Minimum band gap =	<input type="text" value="0.029"/>	eV	Maximum band gap = <input type="text" value="17.506"/> eV
n-type Power Factor	<input type="button" value="Any"/>	p-type Power factor	<input type="button" value="Any"/>
Minimum magnetic moment =	<input type="text" value="0.00"/> $\mu_B/\text{atom}$	Maximum magnetic moment =	<input type="text" value="0.00"/> $\mu_B/\text{atom}$
Minimum $\Delta S(E_F)$ =	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	Maximum $\Delta S(E_F)$ =	<input type="text" value="1.00"/>
AFlow version from	<input type="text" value="299523"/>	to	<input type="text" value="30305"/>
Calculated date from	<input type="text" value="2009-10-07"/>	to	<input type="text" value="2011-11-09"/>
40	results per table		
<input type="button" value="Submit Query"/> <input type="button" value="Reset"/>			

Figure 5: The input interface for the crystallographic, electronic structure, thermoelectric and magnetic database of [aflowlib.org](http://aflowlib.org).

- phase diagram; the zero-temperature phase diagram of the selected binary system. For each structure in the database, the formation enthalpy was calculated from the lowest-energy elemental form of the constituents. AFLOW automatically constructs the convex hull, from the structures of extremal energy at the various concentrations, and generates the phase diagram as shown in Fig. 4.

This database of binary alloys has been used in several studies to identify hitherto unknown stable phases in several alloy classes. In one case, 34 Mg binary systems were examined [11]. In about one third of the systems, the *ab initio* results identified all the known experimental phases and predicted additional stable phases. Moreover, seven systems Mg-Na, Mg-Tc, Mg-Zr, Ir-Mg, Mg-Pb, Mg-Pd, and Mg-Rh, thought to be non-compound-forming based on experimental evidence were predicted to have stable phases. This new thermodynamic information may be useful for the development of improved lightweight alloys.

High-throughput studies were also undertaken for several platinum group metals, Rh, Re, and Ru [12, 13, 14]. These metals are of particular interest because of their many applications as catalytic materials. The

picture of these alloys that emerges from the extensive calculated database is considerably different from that depicted by experimental data. Many of the ostensibly phase-separating systems are predicted to have stable structures. Although some of the predicted phases may only be stable at temperatures where sluggish kinetics inhibits their formation, they serve as a guide to further experimental studies, usefully narrowing the field of compositions to be attempted. Furthermore, even if the bulk phases might not exist at room temperature, ordered structures might be stable at the nanoscale, e.g. for a few nano-catalysts (Fe-C, FeMo-C, Pt), it was shown that the surface-tension contribution to the free energy plays a fundamental role in stabilizing ordered structures, thereby causing catalytic deactivation [15, 16, 17]. Thus, to design effective catalytic nano-systems it is necessary to be aware of all the possible competing phases, even if they are not kinetically accessible in the bulk.

Extensive studies of hafnium-based alloys [18], as well as hcp-based intermetallic alloys [19], demonstrated how high-throughput studies can be coupled with other computational techniques, e.g. cluster expansion, or with empirical data, e.g. Pettifor maps, to yield a

more complete picture of alloy thermodynamics where experiments are incomplete or difficult to carry on.

### 3. The Electronic Structure Database

The long term purpose of this repository is to provide the community with electronic structure data on all the known experimental compounds. This formidable task is still in progress. In the first stage we are considering the compounds included in the ICSD database [20]. Of the 200,000+ entries available in the ICSD, 13,000 have already been calculated. We use the AFLOW materials framework within the DFT+U formalism, as explained in Ref. [8]. The data on the calculated structures is available on the [aflowlib.org](http://aflowlib.org) website for rapid searching by online users. Figure 5 shows the current electronic structure database interface.

The user may specify the following options and perform the requested search through the “Submit Query” button.

- **Choose Databases.** The user can choose the properties to be searched by selecting *Structure* [8], *Electronic* [23], *Thermoelectric* [22], *Scintillator* [21], and *Magnetic* properties. The last option, “*Job Status*”, is reserved for development purposes.
- **Name or ICSD Number.** Specify the composition of the compound in alphabetic order, (e.g., O1Zn1, Al2O3) or the ICSD number (e.g., 82504, 9770). If there are available entries, they will appear in the results screen.
- **Element(s).** Specify a combination of elements, using the keywords &(and), —(or), ~(not), ~(xor), and a label *m*(metals) indicating all the metals. For instance, the user can specify “Ag & *m* & ~Cd” to obtain all the multi-component compounds containing silver, another metal except cadmium, and any other element.
- **Species Number.** In this field the user can specify the number of components in the search. For instance, if the previous search, “Ag & *m* & ~Cd”, results in 3-, 4-, 5- and 6-components entries, the user can limit it to quaternary systems by specifying 4 in this field.
- **Material Type.** In this field the user can choose to limit the search to *metals* or *semiconductors/insulators*.

- **Lattice system.** Restrict the results to one of the seven lattice systems: *cubic*, *hexagonal*, *rhombohedral*, *tetragonal*, *orthorhombic*, *monoclinic*, *triclinic*
- **Bravais Lattice.** Restrict the results to one of the 14 Bravais Lattices: *cub*, *fcc*, *bcc*, *hex*, *rhl*, *tet*, *bct*, *orc*, *orcc*, *orc*, *orci*, *mcl*, *mclc*, *tri* [23].
- **Space Group Number.** Restrict the search to structures with one of the 230 space groups.
- **Pearson Symbol.** Specify a particular Pearson symbol.
- **Minimum/Maximum band gap.** In these two fields the user can search for materials with the band gap within certain limits [21].
- **n- or p-type Power Factor.**
- **Minimum/Maximum magnetic moment.** Search for materials with magnetic moment/per atom within the specified limits.
- **Minimum/Maximum  $\Delta S(E_f)$ .** Search for materials with up/down spin difference at the Fermi energy within the specified limits.
- **Aflow version from/to and Calculation date from/to.** These options are used to debug the AFLOW code.
- **Results per page.** The number of entries presented on each page of results.

Typical results of searches are shown in Figures 6–9. Figure 10 shows an example of an entry in this database, Al<sub>1</sub>Ca<sub>1</sub>O<sub>5</sub>Ta<sub>1</sub> (ICSD #99001). The page includes:

- **Permanent URL.** The permanent link of the compound on [aflowlib.org](http://aflowlib.org). By pointing to this unique URL, the user will always find this compound independently of the actual position of the entry in the servers of the consortium.
- **Relaxed Real Space Lattice.** *Ab initio* relaxed geometry (*a*, *b*, *c*,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ), volume, number of atoms per cell and density of the compound.
- **Bravais Lattice of the Crystal.** Space group, Pearson Symbol, Bravais Lattice of the primitive cell, variation of the Bravais Lattice [23], and Bravais system for the crystal, where all the basis atoms of the cell are considered. This is the information

Index	Name [1]	ICSD Number [1]	Bravais Lattice	Number of Atoms	Space Group Number	Pearson Symbol	Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Proto Name
1	Ag <sub>1</sub> Fe <sub>1</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	2786	HEX (Hexagonal)	8	194 (P63/mmc)	hPg	6.55	Ag1Fe1O2_ICSD_2786
2	Ag <sub>1</sub> Fe <sub>1</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	31919	RHL (Rhombohedral)	4	166 (R-3mH)	hR4	6.55	Ag1Fe1O2_ICSD_31919
3	Ag <sub>2</sub> Fe <sub>1</sub> S <sub>4</sub> Sn <sub>1</sub>	42534	BCT (Tetragonal)	8	121 (I-42m)	iI16	4.77	Ag2Fe1S4Sn1_ICSD_42534

Figure 6: Results of a *Structure Properties* search within [aflowlib.org](#). From left to right: index, compound name, ICSD number, Bravais Lattice, Number of Atoms per Cell, Space Group number, Pearson Symbol, Density (gr/cm<sup>3</sup>), Prototype Name.

Index	Name [1]	ICSD Number [1]	Bravais Lattice	Number of Atoms	Band Gap (eV) [2,3]	Fit Band Gap (eV) [2,3]	$m_e$ ( $m_0$ ) [2,3]	$m_e^{\min}$ ( $m_0$ ) [2,3]	$m_h$ ( $m_0$ ) [2,3]	$m_h^{\min}$ ( $m_0$ ) [2,3]	Mass ratio [3]	Valence Band Width (eV) [3]	Core Valence Gap (eV) [3]	Attenuation Length (cm) [3]	Proto Name
1	Ca <sub>1</sub> Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>12</sub> Ti <sub>4</sub>	79277	BCC (Cubic)	20	2.00 (D)	3.62	0.98	0.97	2.93	1.79	2.99	6.11	10.61	2.56100	Ca1Fe3O12Ti4_ICSD_79277
2	Cl <sub>2</sub> Fe <sub>1</sub>	64831	HEX (Hexagonal)	3	3.21 (I)	5.24	21.90	1.48	8.23	3.54	2.66	5.25	8.40	3.68000	Cl2Fe1_ICSD_64831
3	F <sub>2</sub> Fe <sub>1</sub>	9166	TET (Tetragonal)	6	2.63 (I)	4.46	0.49	0.48	190.80	5.47	388.39	7.15	15.23	2.86700	F2Fe1_ICSD_9166

Figure 7: Results of a *Electronic and Scintillator Properties* search within [aflowlib.org](#). From left to right: index, name, ICSD number, Bravais Lattice, Number of Atoms per Cell, Band Gap (eV), Fitted Band Gap (eV), effective mass of the electrons near the conduction band  $m_e$ , effective mass of the electrons at the minimum of the conduction band  $m_e^{\min}$ , effective mass of the holes near the valence band  $m_h$ , effective mass of the holes at the minimum of the valence band  $m_h^{\min}$ , mismatch mass ratio  $m_r = \min(m_e/m_h, m_h/m_e)$ , Valence Band Width (eV), Core Valence Gap (eV), Attenuation Length (cm), Prototype Name. For definitions see Ref. [21].

Index	Name [1]	ICSD Number [1]	Bravais Lattice	Number of Atoms	$\langle P_n \rangle / L$ ( $\mu\text{W}/\text{cmK}^2\text{nm}$ ) [4]	$\langle P_{n1} \rangle / L$ ( $\mu\text{W}/\text{cmK}^2\text{nm}$ ) [4]	$\langle P_{n2} \rangle / L$ ( $\mu\text{W}/\text{cmK}^2\text{nm}$ ) [4]	$\langle P_{p1} \rangle / L$ ( $\mu\text{W}/\text{cmK}^2\text{nm}$ ) [4]	$\langle P_{p2} \rangle / L$ ( $\mu\text{W}/\text{cmK}^2\text{nm}$ ) [4]	$\langle P_{p3} \rangle / L$ ( $\mu\text{W}/\text{cmK}^2\text{nm}$ ) [4]	$\langle P_{p4} \rangle / L$ ( $\mu\text{W}/\text{cmK}^2\text{nm}$ ) [4]	$S_n$ ( $\mu\text{V/K}$ ) [4]	$S_p$ ( $\mu\text{V/K}$ ) [4]	Prototype Name	
1	F <sub>3</sub> Fe <sub>1</sub> K <sub>1</sub>	15424	CUB (Cubic)	5	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	-116.36	91.29	F3Fe1K1_ICSD_15424
2	F <sub>3</sub> Fe <sub>1</sub> Rb <sub>1</sub>	49586	CUB (Cubic)	5	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	1.50	1.48	1.51	1.51	-91.73	91.04	F3Fe1Rb1_ICSD_49586
3	Fe <sub>1</sub> La <sub>1</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	29118	CUB (Cubic)	5	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	-139.02	92.92	Fe1La1O3_ICSD_29118

Figure 8: Results of a *Thermoelectric Properties* search within [aflowlib.org](#). From left to right: index, name, ICSD number, Bravais Lattice, Number of Atoms, Relative Power Factors  $\langle P \rangle / L$  of n- and p-doped nano-sintered compounds (average and projections over  $x, y, z$ ), Seebeck coefficients for n- and p-doped cases ( $\mu\text{V/K}$ ), Prototype Name. For definitions see Ref. [22].

Index	Name [1]	ICSD Number [1]	Bravais Lattice	Number of Atoms	Magnetic Moment ( $\mu_B/\text{atom}$ ) [5]	Spin Polarization ( $\text{t}/\text{atom}$ ) [5]	Spin Decomposition ( $\mu_B$ )			Prototype Name
1	Ag <sub>1</sub> Fe <sub>1</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	2786	HEX (Hexagonal)	8	1.25	0.00	{0.039, 0.039, 4.303, 4.303, 0.258, 0.258, 0.258, 0.258}			Ag1Fe1O2_ICSD_2786
2	Ag <sub>1</sub> Fe <sub>1</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	31919	RHL (Rhombohedral)	4	1.25	0.00	{0.039, 4.303, 0.258, 0.258}			Ag1Fe1O2_ICSD_31919
3	Ag <sub>2</sub> Fe <sub>1</sub> S <sub>4</sub> Sn <sub>1</sub>	42534	BCT (Tetragonal)	8	0.50	0.00	{0.016, 0.016, 3.631, 0.024, 0.024, 0.024, 0.024, 0.016}			Ag2Fe1S4Sn1_ICSD_42534

Figure 9: Results of a *Magnetic Properties* search within [aflowlib.org](#). From left to right: index, name, ICSD #, Bravais Lattice, Number of Atoms, Magnetic Moment ( $\mu_B/\text{atom}$ ), Spin Polarization per atom, Spin Decomposition ( $\mu_B$ ), Prototype Name.

used to generate the Brillouin Zone [23]. Within AFLW this information is extracted by the option `-pgroup_xtal`.

- Point group of the crystal. This information is important for symmetry characterization. We present

the crystal family, system and class, the point group in the Hermann Mauguin and Schönflies notations, the orbifold, point-group central symmetry, its order and its structure. Within AFLW this information is extracted by the option `-edata`.

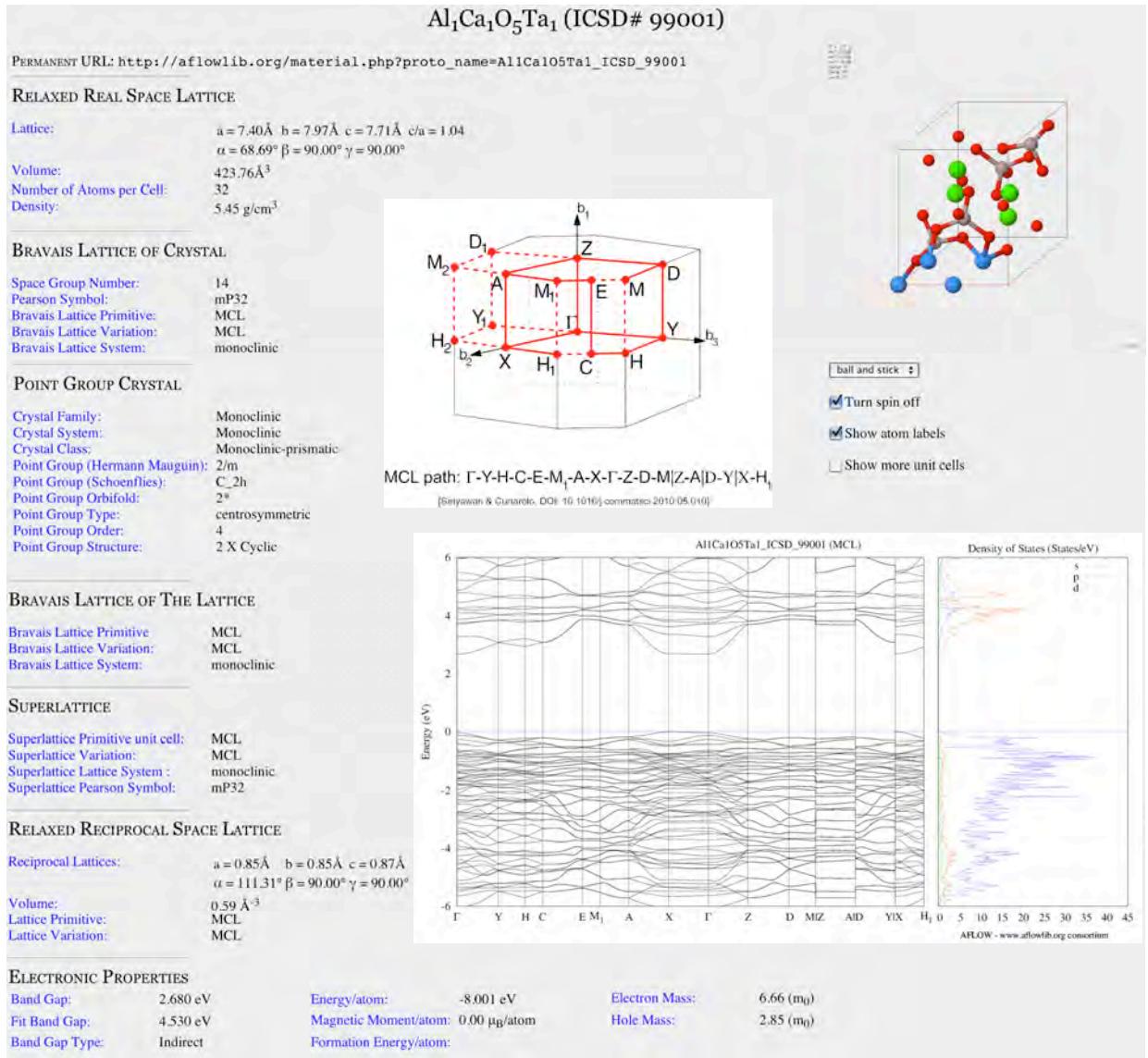


Figure 10: Example of crystallographic and electronic structure entry in the aflowlib.org database.

- **Bravais Lattice of the Lattice.** Bravais Lattice of the  $(a_1, a_2, a_3)$  lattice vectors, variation of the Bravais Lattice [23], and lattice system. This information is extracted from the primitive cells when all the atoms are removed (no-basis). Within AFLW this information is extracted by the option `-pgroup`.
- **Superlattice.** If all the atoms are considered of the same species, these items report the Bravais Lattice, its variation, the Lattice system and the Pearson symbol. This information is needed to produce input files for lattice models, such as the cluster ex-

- pansion.
- **Relaxed Reciprocal Space Lattice.** Geometry of the reciprocal lattice vectors, volume, Bravais lattice primitive and variation [23].
  - **Electronic Properties.** Band gap (eV), phenomenologically corrected band gap (eV)[21], band gap type (direct or indirect), *ab initio* total energy per atom (eV), magnetic moment per atom ( $\mu_B/\text{atom}$ ), *ab initio* formation enthalpy per atom (eV), electron mass at the bottom of the conduction band ( $m_e$ ), hole mass at the bottom of the valence

band ( $m_h$ ).

- **Band Structure (figure).** Band structure within the standard  $\mathbf{k}$ -path [23].
- **Brillouin Zone (figure).** Brillouin Zone with the standard  $\mathbf{k}$ -path [23].
- **JMOL Structure (figure).** A spinning figure depicting the atoms in a unit cell or supercells.

The information reported in each compound entry is updated regularly as more materials properties are extracted from *ab initio* calculations.

#### 4. Example: search for novel nano-grained sintered thermoelectric materials

This database of electronic properties has been used to search for improved nano-grained sintered thermoelectric materials [22]. Thermoelectric devices convert thermal to electric energy, and vice versa, with no moving parts. They are thus highly reliable and portable [24], and are used in a variety of applications, e.g. solid-state refrigerators and energy harvesting devices. However, these applications are limited by the low efficiencies of the currently available commercial thermoelectric compounds [24, 25]. Amongst the proposed solutions to overcome this limitation, the sintered nanopowder composites are cost-efficient and have improved efficiency [26]. The grain boundaries in these materials decrease the thermal conductivity  $\kappa$  significantly and hence enhance the thermoelectric performance. In addition to a small  $\kappa$ , a large power factor  $P = \sigma^2 S$ , with  $\sigma$  the electric conductivity and  $S$  the Seebeck coefficient, is required for high efficiency (characterized by the dimensionless thermoelectric figure of merit:  $ZT = P/\kappa$ , where  $T$  is the temperature). The higher this  $ZT$ , the better the performance. A database of thermoelectric properties, as described above, was generated to discover candidate materials with large power factor.

The power factor was calculated using first-principle band structures from the electronic properties database in the constant mean free path approximation [22]. A number of compounds were found that may be promising candidates as nano-structured sintered systems. The ten *n*- and *p*-doped compounds with highest power factor normalized to the grain size in sintered powders are shown in Fig. 11. More details on this study can be found in Ref. [22]. Furthermore, a statistical analysis of the database found correlations between large power

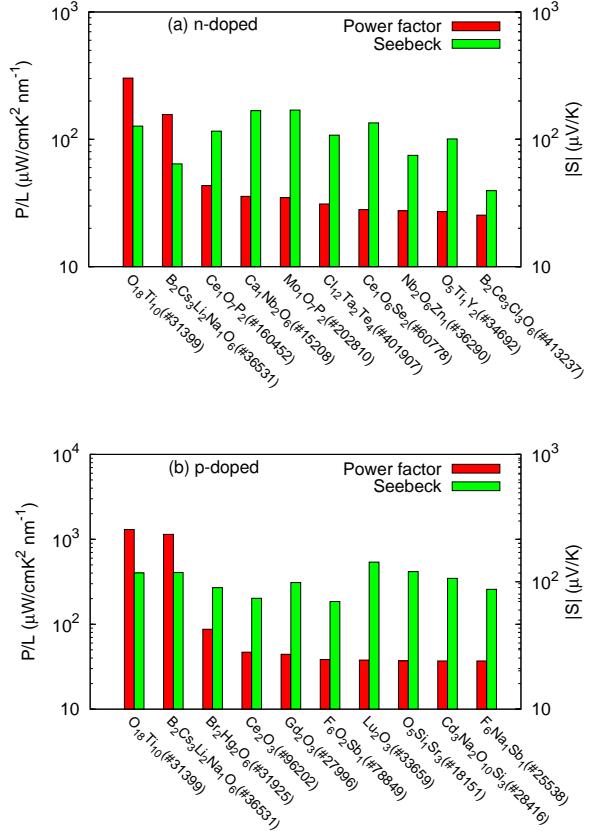


Figure 11: The best ten (a) *n*- and (b) *p*-doped compounds of highest power factor normalized by grain size. The optimal Seebeck coefficients are shown as well.

factor and band gap, effective carrier masses, and number of atoms in a unit cell without any *a priori* assumptions. These correlations can be used as guidelines for finding better compounds in the future.

#### 5. Challenges and future outlook. The Magnetic Database

Currently, the production of high-performance magnetic materials depends on the availability of few key elements. Therefore, the search for alternative systems is one of the priorities of the [aflowlib.org](#) consortium [27]. We are developing a combinatorial database of potential magnetic materials. Based on a set of appropriate prototypes, we are performing an exhaustive scan of all multi-component configurations. The results are then supplemented with appropriate formation energy calculations to estimate the feasibility of the predicted compounds. Results of this research should be of benefit to the magnetic recording industry as well as to the development of spintronics technology. Furthermore our

## SEARCH AFLW-MAGNETICLIB (51,242 COMPOUNDS)

Element(s)  Usage: &(and), |(or), ~(not), ^(xor), m(metal) e.g. ~Si and Al: having Al but not Si

Prototype  Band Gap from  to  Band Gap Type

Magnetic Moment Range from  to  Volume Range from  to  Spin Polarization Range from  to

results per table

Figure 12: The interface of the magnetic database currently under development in [aflowlib.org](http://aflowlib.org).

work may open new avenues to the synthesis on new high performing permanent magnets for energy applications [27].

In Figure 12, we show the magnetic database search interface. Similarly to the *electronic structure database* it offers the following options:

- **Element(s).** In this field the user can specify a combination of elements. The syntax is identical to the *electronic structure database*.
- **Prototype.** In this field the user can restrict the search to particular prototype configurations: *all*, *AlCu<sub>2</sub>Mn*, *CuLi<sub>2</sub>Sn*, etc..
- **Band Gap from/to.** In these two fields the search may be restricted to materials with band gap within the specified limits [21].
- **Band Gap type.** Provides a choice between *all-types*, *metals*, *indirect band gap (I)*, and *direct band gap (D)*.
- **Magnetic Moment range from/to.** In these two fields the search can be restricted to materials with a moment/per atom within the specified limits.
- **Volume range from/to.** Restrict the search to materials with volume/per cell within the specified limits.
- **Spin Polarization range from/to.** In these two fields the user can specify the spin polarization of the density of states at the Fermi level ( $N_{\text{up}} - N_{\text{down}})/(N_{\text{up}} + N_{\text{down}})$ .

The combination of database, keywords and restrictions allow a flexible search of potential compounds. Additional prototypes and options are planned for the near future. A fully functional, consistent and robust magnetic database framework is expected later in 2012.

## 6. Summary

We describe [aflowlib.org](http://aflowlib.org), a repository of computational materials databases constructed from HT *ab initio* calculations using the AFLOW framework.

- i. The metallic binary alloys database should be helpful to the materials scientist seeking to determine candidate compounds and metastable structures in alloy systems where such information is lacking or controversial.
- ii. The electronic structure of inorganic compounds database is being used to uncover new thermoelectric and scintillator materials and should be helpful in screening for additional desirable properties.
- iii. The magnetic materials database would be used to search for new materials for magnetic, energy and spintronics applications.

These databases enable data-mining for trends and tendencies that until now have remained hidden due to gaps in the experimental data and to the data scattering associated with variability in the experimental setups and methodologies. They should help overcome some of the obstacles associated with carrying out costly and difficult experimental studies. All the data is available the online repository, [aflowlib.org](http://aflowlib.org).

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